Nippon Times

No. 16,267 (THE 19th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 20 Sen

OUR LAND, SEA UNITS UNITED IN STRUGGLE AGAINST SAIPAN FOE

Imperial Headquarters Says Japanese Continuing Battle Against Heavy Odds

Imperial Japanese Forces, the Army and Navy, united as one body, are now gallantly fighting against heavy enemy odds on Saipan Island, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 5 p.m. on Wednesday.

The same communique also disclosed that the numerically superior anti-Axis forces, supported by tanks and under cover of bombardments by warships and air bombings, have gradually penetrated our positions in the northeastern part of the island and the firing lines of the contending forces have become tangled, resulting in melees at various points. The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
5 p.m. July 5

"The war situation on Saipan Island follows:

"Supported by tanks, the numerically superior enemy force, under cover of bombardments by warships and air bombings, have gradually penetrated our positions in the northeastern part of the Island and the firing lines of the contending forces have become tangled, resulting in melees at various points.

"Our Units, the Army and Navy Forces, united as one body, though heavily outnumbered, are now gallantly engaging the enemy in hand-to-hand fighting."

Furious Battles Raging

Bloody and decisive battles between the Japanese and American forces on Saipan Island are furiously raging day by day and the firing lines have gradually moved to the northeast of the island, as the powerful anti-Axis forces have gradually encroached within the Japanese positions.

The enemy, in their landing attempt on Saipan, on June 15, were valiantly repulsed by the Japanese in their first and second efforts, but finally effected a landing at 3 p.m. on the same day. Since then, the anti-Axis troops, after having been greatly reinforced and strongly supported by tank columns together with heavy fleet bombardments and air bombings and strafings, approached the line connecting the town of Garapan, the southern foot of Mt. Tapocho and the area northwest of the Bay of Laulau on and around June 22.

Later, the enemy concentrated his assaults against Mt. Tapocho and sending out powerful tank units, the invaders neared the east coast of the island. Despite the violent and gallant fighting by Our Units, Mt. Tapocho finally fell into enemy hands on June 26. With the approach of a strong enemy force, protected by tank formations in the Donnie sector, the fighting has been further intensified.

Heroic Counter-Attacks Made

In the interim, Units of the Japanese Forces repeatedly carried out furious counter-attacks against the numerically superior enemy. While Our Raiding Units penetrated deep into the enemy positions to smash the resisting foe, Our Artillery Units heavily bombarded the Aslito airfield causing heavy damage.

Even after Mt. Tapocho fell into enemy hands, a company led by Lieutenant Otsu smashed several enemy squads numbering more than 100 in a surprise attack on the height, southwest of Mt. Tapocho. In the attack, Lieutenant Otsu and his men also annihilated one anti-Axis company after breaking through the tightened enemy lines. Before returning safely to their main corps, the Otsu Unit also destroyed several enemy trench-mortars.

Such examples of daring heroism are numerous in the Saipan struggle but due to lack of communications, detailed information is unavailable.

Now, the fighting, as was announced by Imperial Headquarters, extends to the northeastern part of the island where confused battles are raging at various points.

Not only the Army and Navy Units, but Japanese of non-military status are continuously engaging in war activities on the front lines as well as in the rear.

As was admitted by the anti-Axis quarters recently, the losses dealt to the enemy by the Japanese have been tremendous, aggregating over 10,000. On the other hand, losses on the Japanese side have also been considerable.

18 Downed at Yiojima

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 5.—The Japanese Forces stationed on Yiojima, yesterday, shot down more than 18 enemy air raiders, when an aggregate total of 100 anti-Axis carrier-borne planes attacked the island both in the morning and in the afternoon.

Ever since its appearance in the Ogasawara area, on July 3, a powerful enemy task force has been operating in the waters near Chichijima and Yiojima. Yesterday, it sent out an aggregate total of 100 planes from aircraft-carriers to attack Yiojima several times in the course of the morning and afternoon, against which, the Japanese Forces stationed there gave battle and shot down 18 or more planes. The fighting is still going on.

Also on the same day, an aggregate total of 100 enemy planes attacked Chichijima in the morning, while in the afternoon, the enemy cruisers and destroyers furiously bombarded the island. Here too, the fighting is now in full swing.

Six Downed at Yap

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, July 5.—Enemy planes, numbering 23, again came attacking the island of Yap, yesterday, but the Japanese Forces stationed there at once gave battle and shot down six of them.

Stahmer's Meeting With Nippon Leaders Stressed by Reich

Domei

BERLIN, July 4.—Stressing the close relations between Japan and Germany, the Wilhelmstrasse today declared that the meeting that H. G. Stahmer, Reich Ambassador to Tokyo, had with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu was similar to the one held between Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, and Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. At both of these meetings, the Wilhelmstrasse said, the envoys of the two countries had received detailed reports on the war situation. Regular conferences like these are of a comprehensive nature and will probably be continued hereafter, the German Foreign Office added.

JAPANESE HAMMER CHIHKIANG AIRFIELD

U.S. Base for Guerilla Activities Smashed—19 Enemy Planes Destroyed

Domei

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 5.—Bomber Units of the Japanese Army Air Force, late Monday night, launched a vigorous attack on Chihkiang airfield, the powerful advance base of the U.S. air force in China, blasting a total of 19 enemy planes as well as causing heavy damage to the airfield.

After losing the Hengyang airfield, the enemy air force had been staging guerilla warfare against our Land Units advancing in the Hunan area by utilizing the airfield at Chihkiang, about 300 kilometers west of Hengyang.

Launching a night bombing attack, the Japanese Army planes, in spite of adverse weather conditions, surprise-attacked Chihkiang on Monday.

The first Japanese attacking plane staged a death-defying dive-bombing attack against the shelter section and the branch runway there, blasting one small-size enemy plane. The second and third attacking planes immediately spotted several tens of enemy aircraft parked on the runway. Defying the violent machine-gun fire opened up by the enemy, stationed west of the airfield, our Air Units unleashed a furious and accurate bombing attack and set ablaze six small planes and damaged 13 others.

Although the other damage inflicted on the enemy has not been ascertained due to the darkness, considerable destruction was caused at the airfield.

Air Supremacy Seized

By J. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 4.—Japanese Air Units, in close collaboration with the Japanese Ground Forces in South China, furiously bombed the vicinity of Chingyuan and grasped complete air supremacy over the battlefields.

West of Chingyuan on a tributary of the Pei River the Japanese Air Units blasted 50 enemy transports and about 300 enemy troops massed on the river. Another Japanese Air Unit attacked enemy garrisons, north of Chingyuan, and destroyed or set ablaze four of the buildings.

The American air forces stationed in China laid low for a while at the sudden attack of our Land and Air Forces. It was not until two days after the completion of the crossing of the Pei River by the Japanese Forces that a formation of about ten enemy fighter and bomber planes made their appearance about 30 kilometers from Chuntien.

NIPPON ARMY UNITS PUSH INTO YUNGFENG IN SMASHING DRIVE

Kweilin Thrown Into Confusion With Onrush of Japanese From North and South

Domei

LISBON, July 5.—Chungking army authorities admitting the serious fighting raging around Hengyang, issued the following communique last night on the Hunan war situation, according to a Chungking report.

"Fighting at various points in the Hengyang sector reached its most intensified stage on the night of July 2, up to the following day.

"Freshly reinforced, the Japanese Forces carried out vigorous attacks.

"The concentration troops of the Japanese, supported by intense bombardments and smoke screens, launched repeated storming attacks against the outer defense positions of the Chungking army in the north, west and south sectors at Hengyang. Against the furious Japanese attacks, the Chungking troops struggled to defend their positions despite heavy casualties. Fighting violently raged along the entire Hengyang sector up to the night of July 3.

"The Japanese directed fierce bombardment against Hengyang and dropped incendiary bombs, but the walled town is still in the hands of the Chungking defending units who are now entrenched.

"East of the Siang River, the Japanese have made further advance.

"Japanese Forces that had been advancing toward Yungfeng from Slanghslang on the western side of the Siang River, penetrated the walled town of Yungfeng at 2 p.m. on July 3 after being strongly reinforced. Hot fighting is now in progress in the vicinity of the town."

Panic Rife in Kweilin

Domei

CANTON, July 4.—Threatened from the south and north before the onrush of the Japanese Forces, Kweilin has been thrown into confusion.

In this connection, an American correspondent in Chungking reported as follows:

"Unimaginable confusion reigns in Kweilin. With all telegraphic and telephone facilities as well as railway traffic and other means of communication completely cut off, contact with the outside has become impossible. Wild rumors about the Japanese advance are rife. The inhabitants of the town have begun to evacuate."

War Results Given

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 4.—The Japanese Forces that occupied Hengyang airfield on June 26, are now pressing the enemy in the Third War Zone. Since the beginning of the operation up to July 2, our forces obtained the following results:

Enemy bodies found, 5,080; prisoners taken, 664; principal war trophies taken, 25 artillery pieces, 131 light and heavy machine-guns, 930 rifles, and large quantities of munitions.

WICHIT CALLS ON AOKI

Expresses Thanks to Nippon for Territories Given Thailand

Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, Thai Ambassador to Japan, called on Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki at his official residence at 2 p.m. on Wednesday and expressed thanks to the Japanese Government.

His call was occassioned by the first anniversary of the inclusion of four Malai and two Shan states into Thai territory.

At 2:30 p.m. the same day Jorge B. Vargas, Philippine Ambassador to Japan, called on Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki to pay his respects after his return to his post.

Commons Restive as Churchill Delays Statement on Flying Bomb Till Thursday

Domei

LISBON, July 4.—While German flying bombs pounded into southern England, Prime Minister Winston Churchill delayed until Thursday his statement to the House of Commons on this terror weapon provoking critical questions from the restive Parliament members, according to a London dispatch.

Sir George Broadbridge, Conservative member, asked whether Churchill "will consider giving the German Government an ultimatum that unless their latest weapon does not cease, say within 48 hours, steps will be taken systematically and immediately to destroy the undefended German towns?" The question will be directed to Churchill later.

Then the report that the German flying bomb was developed by the Germans in Spain brought from the Laborite Alfred Edwards the question whether the Prime Minister would "be good enough to make a statement about that and if it is proved correct, would he consider modifying the very flattering statement he made about General Franco some time ago?"

To this, Anthony Eden replied, "Naturally I have no evidence of the report. I have had no reports at all, but that is a separate matter and I would like to speak about it separately."

Expressing dissatisfaction concerning Churchill's postponement of his statement to the Commons, Conservative Sir Herbert Williams asked why Churchill would not speak before since there was deep discontent over the delay in the districts subjected to the flying bombs. He said that it was no good to say that for reasons of security no details should be published since publication on Thursday or any other day would be as dangerous.

Eden replied that the cabinet had thoroughly dealt with the matter on Monday night and had decided that on Thursday the Prime Minister would be in a better position to make a declaration than today.

Williams further asked whether misleading informations issued by the Air Ministry obviously with the intention of calming down the excited population would be stopped until Churchill's declaration.

Eden replied that he did not know what Williams meant, but he would ask the House to believe that the Government had carefully studied the situation.

LUFTWAFFE BOMBS SOVIET RAIL DEPOT

Heavy Damage Is Inflicted on Borissov Station When War Supplies, Troops Hit

Domei

BERLIN, July 4.—Heavy German bombers early this morning surprise-raided the Soviet railway station of Borissov causing serious damage.

Conflagrations were caused and violent explosions were observed among enemy ammunition dumps. Numerous high-caliber bombs were dropped on the war supplies and troops concentrated at the railway station.

Meanwhile, the entire central sector of the Eastern Front continues to be a scene of lively activity since the Soviet High Command has again brought fresh divisions into the battle here.

During the past few days, the Soviet led outflanking actions against the German forces north and south of Minsk aiming to encircle the city and by yesterday they had already cut the main roads of the railway line leading to the city.

They then approached the city with strong tank formations and occupied the town after the German garrison had evacuated Minsk and had moved to defense positions outside the town, where several fierce enemy assaults were warded off.

German formations engaged in tough defensive operations east of Minsk effectively frustrated all Soviet attempts of encirclement and inflicted severe casualties on the Soviets as the Germans fought to the west.

How intent the Soviets were to annihilate the German garrison at Minsk is reflected by the fact that the Soviet High Command had thrown into the central sector fresh divisions drawn from the southern sector where quiet now prevails.

New focal points of the Soviet attack in the central area after the capture of Minsk are now in the sectors around Baranovichi, Vilna and Duenaburg.

Particularly fierce fighting developed west of Polotsk and at Polotsk which was evacuated after the German troops had moved into new prepared lines behind a salient. All attacks against the newly-established lines west and northwest of Polotsk collapsed with severe Soviet losses.

Meanwhile, major Soviet mechanized formations advanced past Slutsk and attempted to penetrate deep into the southern flank of the German front but were thrown back by powerful counter-thrusts of the German reserve formations.

German tank counter-thrusts northeast of Baranovichi were carried out with telling successes and captured the town of Stolpie, which the Soviets had temporarily held and commanded the Baranovichi-Minsk Railway. Strong German forces which had been exposed to danger of encirclement were thus relieved.

U.S. War Expenses Soar

Domei

AMSTERDAM, July 4.—The American war expenditure since July 1, 1940 amounts to $199,940,000,000, it was disclosed today by the U.S. Treasury Department. The war expenditure in the fiscal year ending June 30 amounted to $89,721,000,000.

INVASION SHIPS HIT BY REICH AIR UNITS

Enemy Landing Action Suffers Heavy Blow—U.S. Thrusts Driven Back

Domei

BERLIN, July 4.—With the Anglo-Americans stepping up troop and war material disembarkations on the Normandy coast, the Luftwaffe went into action last night over Seine Bay and coastal area of Normandy and struck at enemy landings.

According to latest reports, two special enemy landing vessels were badly crippled while numerous bombs were dropped on boats at anchor in the bay. Explosions also occurred on other ships. Enemy flak batteries on the coast were also strafed by the German fliers.

American Attempts Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, July 4.—With no major fighting developing in the Caen-Tilly area, the center of the fighting on the invasion front during the past 24 hours was in the southern sector of the Cotentin Peninsula.

While the British 2nd army launched only local attacks near Baron on the Odon rivulet and south of Tilly which were easily repulsed, major fighting developed at the front occupied by the American 1st army.

After the weather had cleared up yesterday, strong American forces attacked between Carentan and Port Bail along a front of about 20 kilometers. The attack was constantly reinforced by tanks and infantry units.

Fighting now in progress here has, however, not yet assumed the character of a major offensive. The Americans who had concentrated in the forest of Limors were able to make slight dents at three places, but in the counter-attacks which led to severe hand-to-hand fighting they were either driven back or the dents sealed off. Nowhere does the depth of the American penetration exceed two kilometers.

It is apparent that the American attack in the St. Lo area was only of diversionary character as General Omar Bradley's objective appears to be Lessay and then Coutances with the object of bringing his western flank down to the same line with the eastern flank. Battle is raging around the heights of La Haye Du Puit where German positions bar the road to the northwest.

Meanwhile, both armies of General Bernard Montgomery, squeezed in their narrow wedge north of Caen along the Normandy coast, did not carry out any large-scale attacks aside from several small thrusts.

This reserve is no doubt due to the heavy losses suffered by the British 2nd army in the tank battles southwest of Caen during the past few days.

In this area major regrouping operations are still going on.

F.D.R. to Visit England

Domei

ZURICH, July 4.—President Roosevelt will visit England this summer to confer with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin sometime in August, according to the Sunday Times report from London. It is believed that the finishing touches will be put to the plans outlined at the Teheran Conference, the report said.

CAMPAIGN IN HUNAN AIDS CHINA ECONOMY, OGURA TELLS PRESS

Supreme Economic Adviser to National Government Relates His Impressions

Success of the Hunan campaign will contribute enormously to the economic welfare of China, Masatsune Ogura, Supreme Economic Adviser to the National Government at Nanking, said in the course of a press conference Wednesday morning at the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs following his return to Tokyo on July 3 to make reports to his home Government on important affairs.

Mr. Ogura said:

"In the two months since my arrival at my post in Nanking in mid-April, the first thing that has impressed me is that Chinese economy today is war economy, or rather battlefield economy and is of a different nature from ordinary economy. In viewing it, therefore, we must take a different standpoint from what we do in considering Japanese or Manchoukuo economy. In short, economic conditions there change from moment to moment in accordance with military operations.

Will Brighten Prospects

"We cannot as yet gauge in detail the effects of the present Hunan campaign on the economic conditions of North and Central China but it is clear that the success of the Hunan campaign in the wake of the successful Honan campaign will palpably brighten up the economic prospects of North and Central China.

"The pivotal center of economic measures in North China is the development of coal, iron, alumina shale and other mineral resources while that of economic efforts in Central China is the production and purchase of rice, cotton, wheat and other agricultural products. These two are contributing not only to the fighting strengths of Japan, Manchoukuo and China but to the welfare of entire Greater East Asia. With the Army, Government and people cooperating together in perfect unison, China has, of course, been turned into one vast commissary depot. Especially the increased production of rice, wheat and other agricultural produce in Central China is contributing much to the self-sufficiency of the Japanese Army in China and is also helping North China to work unhampered at the development of its mineral resources.

"Secondly, what I felt is that it is fundamentally necessary to make the best use of the Chinese initiative and facilities in the operation of China's economy. As the lower organs of the Commercial Control Association under the direct supervision of the Executive Yuan of the National Government of China, there are in China such organizations as the Rice Control Association, the Cotton Control Association and the Wheat Flour Control Association. Of these associations, the Rice Control Association has had a complete set-up but such an organization as the Wheat Flour Association has been lacking definite structure. Consequently, in order to effect the smooth functioning of this association, the combined efforts of the military authorities, Government officials and people are absolutely necessary. What we must bear in mind is that abstract discussions is taboo in China. Conditions differ according to the locality, the time and the circumstances. Therefore, we must work out our plans after having become thoroughly acquainted with actual conditions.

"Thirdly, there is the matter of stabilizing life among the Chinese people and maintaining and stimulating Chinese economy. To push measures for the achievement of this end is in keeping with the spirit of the new policy toward China. In order to attain this goal it is important to improve conditions in the agricultural villages and rehabilitate them. Things are going on well in regions where the rural pacification campaign is making headway.

Stresses Output Increase

"The thing next in importance is to raise the standard of living and secure increased supplies of materials needed for the expansion of industrial productivity, and increase the output of electricity and above all coal.

"Finally I think that it is necessary for China financiers to render greater cooperation toward the maintenance of the currency value. Of course, it is true that they have come to have a better recognition of the issue than last year.

"What I have stated here are my frank impressions I gained during the two months since my assumption of the present post."

His Majesty Grants Audience to Admiral And Two Captains

His Majesty the Emperor on Wednesday granted an audience to Admiral Shiro Takasu and Captains Takeo Nagai and Eitaro Yasuhisa who recently returned from the front. Admiral Takasu and Captains Nagai and Yasuhisa proceeded to the Imperial Palace at a little past 10 a.m. His Majesty the Emperor, attired in naval uniform, appeared in the Ante-Chamber at 10:30 a.m. and received in audience Admiral Takasu, in the presence of General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp, and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada. Admiral Takasu submitted a report to the Throne on the war situation, which His Imperial Majesty graciously acknowledged. His Imperial Majesty also granted an audience to Captains Nagai and Yasuhisa. Subsequently, Admiral Takasu was informally received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress. In appreciation of his services, Admiral Takasu was granted a monetary gift and a set of wooden cups with the Imperial Crest while Captains Nagai and Yasuhisa were granted sake in the South Ante-Chamber.

OKAZAKI STRESSES MISSION OF CHINESE

Enjoined by Tokyo Statement To Crush America and Britain, Avers Spokesman

Commenting on the statement of policy toward China issued by the Imperial Japanese Government on Wednesday, Katsuo Okazaki, Acting Spokesman of the Board of Information, said the same afternoon that the statement enjoins all Chinese who love their country and who are earnest in their desire to keep Greater East Asia free to pursue its proper and rightful destiny "to participate vigorously in the common effort to crush the evil designs of the United States and Britain."

"The evil designs of the Anglo-American enemy have extended into the interior of China," Mr. Okazaki said.

Mr. Okazaki's statement follows:

Statement Self-Explanatory

"The statement of the Imperial Japanese Government issued today is self-explanatory. It emphasizes the importance of the present situation both in Asia and Europe and the firm determination of our Imperial Forces in their conduct of the war in Greater East Asia. It further clarifies the significance of our operations in China and, at the same time, the consistent policy of Japan, as expressed in her Pact of Alliance with China and the Joint Declaration of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations, as well as other official statements and declarations, with regard to her relations with China.

"It is recalled that the Japanese Government have declared on many occasions in the past that their earnest desire with respect to China is to establish the relations between the two countries on the basis of harmonious cooperation and coordination and to assist in the building up of a rejuvenated China, thereby laying the foundations for the peace and tranquillity of all East Asia. That desire which is imbedded in the policy of the Japanese Government remains unchanged. It is to consummate that desire and to secure the liberation and stabilization of all the countries and peoples of Greater East Asia and thereby to contribute to the construction of a new world order that Japan is fighting the War of Greater East Asia.

"With the increasing intensification of the war, it has become ever more clear that it is the United States and Britain who are the enemy, not only of all the countries and peoples of Greater East Asia, but also of all peace-loving peoples who desire and aspire above all else to live in a world of common prosperity and well-being in which each nation has its proper place. It is only by crushing the evil ambitions of the United States and Britain to extend their power and domination throughout the world that there can be assured an order of peace and tranquillity.

"The evil designs of the Anglo-Americans have extended into the interior of China. Using the areas under Chungking regime according to their own selfish purposes and military convenience, the Anglo-Americans are attempting to extend their influence over the entire region of East Asia, not only to wrest back what they have lost by the liberation of this region but to further their policy of economic and political enslavement of other countries and peoples.

Assails U.S. and Britain

"This being the reality of the war situation, it is clear that our enemy are the United States and Britain. Those in East Asia who either knowingly or unknowingly favor cooperation with them are those who are opposed to such cooperation, including even the armed forces under the Chungking regime, are not our enemy. This is what the statement of our Government makes clear and it enjoins all Chinese who love their own country and who are earnest in their desire to keep Greater East Asia free to pursue its proper and rightful destiny to participate vigorously in the common effort to crush the evil designs of the United States and Britain."

PERMANENT AMITY WITH CHINA IS GOAL OF NIPPON'S POLICY

Government Says Aim of Present Operations to Smash Inordinate U.S.-British Desires

Japan's policy to bring about a permanent relationship of good neighborliness and friendship between Japan and China was reiterated in a statement issued by the Imperial Japanese Government at three p.m., Wednesday.

Declaring that the aim of our present military operations in China which have dealt shattering blows to the hostile forces everywhere are simply to frustrate the attempts of America and Britain at aggression and domination, the statement said "the Chinese people are, it goes without saying, our friends and even the armed forces under the Chungking regime who are opposed to cooperation with America and Britain are not our enemy."

Pointing out that the war situation "has now entered upon a decisive stage both in the East and in the West," the statement declared "Japan, by more than ever demonstrating the true character and spirit of the Empire, is determined to continue her utmost efforts to attain the ultimate victory."

The text of the statement follows:

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan, actuated solely by her earnest desire for the liberation and stabilization of Greater East Asia and for the establishment of a new world order, has been fighting vigorously to defeat the evil designs of America and Britain in cooperation with the various countries and peoples of the region and in close collaboration with her gallant allies in Europe.

"The war situation has now entered upon a decisive stage both in the East and in the West. In the Pacific, the counter-offensives of the enemy have increased in intensity while the Imperial Japanese Forces are exerting their utmost efforts to frustrate them completely. On the Chinese continent, on the other hand, America and Britain are manifesting even more nakedly their sinister design of aggression and domination. By taking the initiative, however, the Imperial Japanese Forces have captured enemy bases in various areas and are everywhere dealing shattering blows to the hostile forces.

"The aim of our military operations in China, now in progress, being simply to frustrate the attempts of America and Britain at aggression and domination, the Chinese people are, it goes without saying, our friends and even the armed forces under the Chungking regime who are opposed to cooperation with America and Britain are not our enemy.

"What Japan earnestly desires is to bring to consummation a permanent relationship of good neighborliness and friendship between Japan and China on the basis of respect for sovereignty and independence in conformity with the Japanese-Chinese Pact of Alliance and the Joint Declaration of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations.

"In the face of the present decisive war situation, Japan, by more than ever demonstrating the true character and spirit of the Empire, is determined to continue her utmost efforts to attain the ultimate victory."

'V-1' IS RETALIATION FOR FOE BRUTALITY

Not Interested in British Appeal To Pope, Declares Wilhelmstrasse Spokesman

Domei

BERLIN, July 4.—Dr. Paul Schmidt, the spokesman of the German Foreign Office, today, called the attention of foreign press correspondents to the present British campaign against the employment of the "V-1."

With reference to the demand, recently voiced in the British House of Commons, to ask the Holy See for intervention, Dr. Schmidt recalled not only the authentic British and American declarations on the purpose of the bombing terror against the German civilian population but also the warning, repeatedly expressed by the Wilhelmstrasse, in recent months, that such terror moves would bring retaliation.

"The moment has come," Dr. Schmidt emphasized, "when for political as well as for other reasons it has become necessary to recall the statements, made here months ago. We have always warned the British leaders that they could not destroy our towns, devastate our cultural monuments and kill German men, women and children without having to expect retaliation. Our warnings and threats met with the scorn and contempt of the British press and the British politicians. They were looked upon as bluff."

The spokesman further quoted the declaration by the British Air Marshal Harris of May 6, 1942, that Germany would be bombed again and again and that the German towns would be destroyed until the Germans asked for peace. He also recalled the statement by the chief of the American air force, General Henry H. Arnold, that the air war against the German civilian population would be waged in order to weaken the German morale and thus to shorten the war.

"For almost nine months," Dr. Schmidt continued, "the British and Americans have been warned against the consequences of their war methods. British papers now declare that indignation is now growing in British towns and tears are being shed that the Pope be asked for intervention. The German reply to these British lamentations is: We are not interested in the tears shed in London today, but only in those shed in Berlin. We are not interested in the indignation and wrath of the British people but only in German anger, and not London's appeal to the Holy See but the cry for vengeance of the German people for their sufferings."

Regarding British demand for retaliation against employment of the "V-1" the Auslandsinformations Dienst writes:

"Germany never said that she would answer British at terror with the same kind of terror. This does not matter at any rate what matters, however, is the question whether the civilian population is to be dragged into the war or not. Are churches, hospitals, residential districts, museums, art collections and castles to be treated as if they were military targets? This question was answered positively by the British when they began the air war not against Germany alone but against the whole of Europe. The anti-Axis air strategists such as Sir Arthur Harris and General Henry H. Arnold have boasted in public that they would 'dishouse' the German people. Day after day the Anglo-American air raids have been carried out and are still being carried out against the European towns. Even in France—as was admitted by the Manchester Guardian of June 16—the Anglo-Americans have destroyed venerable buildings and razed huge workers' districts."

Transferred to Britain

"It is exactly this kind of warfare which will now be transferred to Britain. The British are probably the most brutal nation in the world. In warfare, they do not know any sentimentality but only quick knockout blows. Germany did not want the air war against civilians but things developed in a different way. Today, the whole of Europe testifies in a most horrible way to the British conception of humanity. Should, as a retaliation, the whole of southern England be destroyed this vengeance would be rather mild. One need only compare London with Berlin to understand the hypocrisy of British indignation. The German Government will not listen to British lamentations but only to the weeping of the German women and children who lost their all. The German Government is not interested in true or false British fits of wrath but only in the justified indignation of the German people."

Wallace to Broadcast

Domei

LISBON, July 4.—U.S. Vice-President Henry Wallace who, after terminating his visit to Chungking, left for the United States from Lanchow, is scheduled to deliver a radio speech on the night of July 9, according to a Washington dispatch.

Press Comments

Wednesday, July 5

OUR DAUNTLESS FIGHTING SPIRIT

ASAHI—The enemy has at last come attacking the Ogasawara Islands. Without considering the geography of the Pacific, we can see offhand that the enemy is quite near. The whole nation, now more than ever, must move as one man to destroy the invaders.

It would be foolish to regard the situation any less stringent simply because a state of alarm has not yet been called. Coolly and determinedly we must go about our tasks. We have unbounded confidence in the consummate skill of our military and naval leaders. Especially at this time a profound feeling of gratitude to our mother country, which has nurtured us for some 3,000 years, overwhelms us. We are equally grateful to those officers and men fighting so gallantly on far-flung battlefields, sacrificing themselves to defend us and our mother country.

War is not decided by mere matter but the delicate mechanism of combat lies in the mystery of the spirit.

The productive capacity of the enemy is not everything. We, too, know how to concentrate our forces on the main battlefield in a decisive battle. Let us emphasize a more thorough permeation of the sense of responsibility in our respective occupations. Let the spirit of negation of the self prevail everywhere.

The enemy's strategy by no means must be under-estimated. He is coming on regardless of loss or sacrifice. Perhaps he has increased his tempo in coordination with the European front. The presidential elections have also been taken into account. Again, it is possible that he is now at the height of pride and arrogance.

Be that as it may, all we need to concern ourselves with is the defeat of the enemy, how best to bring down as many enemy planes as possible, how best to defend our mother country in case of an invasion.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

July 4

Heavy retaliation fire is directed against London.

In the Normandy area, the enemy supported by strong artillery and tank formations attacked the western wing of the beachhead yesterday. He was repulsed as a whole and only at few points did he succeed in penetrating our lines after fierce fighting. On the remaining fronts the day passed without special events.

In Brittany, 20 terrorists and 58 enemy parachutists who had bailed out, disguised as civilians, were killed to the last man in the fighting.

Our heavy bombers last night raided enemy ship concentrations off the Normandy coast. Two special enemy landing craft received direct hits, while other hits were observed among the enemy disembarkations. Vessels, escorting a German convoy, set afire a British E-boat off the Dutch coast.

In Italy, the enemy's large-scale offensive somewhat decreased in violence yesterday. Fierce fighting was staged only in the western coastal sector, in the Siena area and on the Adriatic coast. On the western coast, the enemy succeeded in making slight territorial gains but in all other sectors, he was repulsed after suffering heavy casualties.

In the central part of the Eastern Front, fierce fighting has further increased. West of Szlutzk, the Soviet attack alternated with our own counter-attacks. The enemy who had advanced to the Baranovicze-Minsk Railway was thrown back in a daring counter-attack by our panzer divisions with heavy casualties inflicted to the enemy. Soviet tank forces penetrated Minsk and pushed further westward beyond the town, southeast of the town, our formations are putting up embittered resistance against the Soviets advancing from all sides and are battling their way back westwards.

At Molodeczno, the enemy assault spearheads were thrown back in counter-thrusts, while in the area west of Polotsk, our troops beat off repeated Soviet attacks on the Duena. Polotsk was evacuated after fluctuating fighting.

During the last few days of the fighting, Colonel Reimann, Commander of a Grenadier Regiment, distinguished himself by exemplary bravery. He met a heroic death in hand-to-hand fighting in the midst of his grenadiers.

Luftwaffe battleplane formations joined effectively in the ground fighting dispersing numerous enemy columns and destroying several enemy tanks, guns and several hundred vehicles. During the night our bombers carried out attacks against Soviet railway stations destroying substantial amounts of supply material. Large fires and heavy explosions were caused particularly in the Borissov Railway Station.

American raiders bombed scattered targets in Belgrade and also in Rumania, and German and Rumanian air defenses shot down 19 enemy aircraft.

The R.A.F. dropped bombs last night on the Rhenish-Westphalian area.

Hopkinson Leaves Portugal

Domei

LISBON, July 4.—Sir Henry L. Hopkinson, British Ambassador to Portugal, was recalled from his post and is expected to leave the Portuguese capital in the very near future in order to take charge of a diplomatic post in East Asia, it has just been learned here today.

DETAILS OF BATTLE OFF MARIANAS TOLD

Nippon Attack on Foe's Task Force Hampered Attempt To Land at Saipan

By M. TANAKA

Of the Military Press Corps

ABOARD A CERTAIN WARSHIP—More than five enemy aircraft carriers, including the new Bunker Hill, and one battleship were sunk or damaged, and over 100 planes were shot down in a two-day engagement on June 19 and 20 when a part of the Japanese Combined Fleet launched a forestalling attack against a large task force off the Marianas, thus successfully hampering the enemy's landing attempt at Saipan, as was announced by the Imperial Headquarters on June 23.

How heroically the officers and men of the Imperial Navy must have fought in this encounter can be gleaned from the following:

"On the afternoon of a certain day in June, the commander of our attack corps told us that we were about to set out to smash the enemy. As some of our men had already advanced toward the Mariana Islands, we were constantly informed of the war situation there, and we were eager to be off as soon as possible.

"Early on the morning of June 18, our reconnaissance plane flashed a report that enemy deck-based planes were sighted certain nautical miles in front of us. In the afternoon another report came in that an enemy task force comprised of four aircraft carriers, two battleships and some 15 other craft was sighted. However, the day ended in mutual scouting maneuvers, no engagement taking place. The large enemy task force, which had been strafing our positions on the Marianas day and night, was nicely allured to the western waters off the islands by the clever Japanese strategy.

Ready for Action

"On June 19, the distance between the Japanese and American fleets was narrowed down considerably and we were ready to attack at a moment's notice. At 6:30 a.m. our reconnaissance planes brought a report that an enemy task force consisting of four large aircraft carriers and other warships was spotted certain nautical miles distant.

"Shortly afterward, the large enemy task force, divided in three groups—the first consisting of three aircraft carriers, one battleship and five destroyers; the second, four large aircraft carriers, two battleships and some 15 other ships; and the third, three large aircraft carriers, five battleships and some 15 other warships—came into view. Prior to this, the first Japanese air attacking unit, immediately on receipt of the report of the enemy unit, began to take off. Bombers and torpedo planes, fully loaded with their deadly cargo, soared into the air like so many birds.

"With a silent prayer for the success of their comrades, those on the ground waved their caps. One attack unit after another took off, winging their way toward the enemy. Piercing into the midst of the enemy fighting planes which were escorting the task force, the Japanese launched into furious dive-bombing attacks on the enemy vessels. In the ensuing combat, the Japanese sank or damaged five enemy aircraft carriers and one battleship, and downed more than 100 airplanes. The Japanese side lost one aircraft carrier, two oil tankers and 50 airplanes.

"In spite of his tremendous losses, the enemy again attempted an attack on the following day around 4 p.m. by mobilizing a great formation of attack-planes.

Enemy Planes Downed

"With the receipt of the news of the enemy maneuvers flashed by our reconnaissance planes, the Japanese airmen and seamen as well immediately prepared for action. Some time passed, but no sign of the enemy could be seen. At 5:30 p.m. the signal to open fire was given to all the vessels. Amid the smoke screen created by our anti-aircraft guns, one, two and gradually more black spots could be seen. In the face of our fierce fire, the enemy formation began to crumble. One plane after another could be seen plunging to their doom, trailing behind them ominous black smoke.

"Attacks and counter-attacks continued for some 20 minutes. 'One enemy plane down,' and 'another downed,' were heard incessantly as the lookouts reported the results scored by our airmen. In desperation the enemy began to shower their bombs but failed to inflict any damage on the Japanese vessels. Finally, having lost half their numbers, the remainder took to an hasty flight.

"Another enemy air unit which had espied some Japanese oil tankers cruising in the waters apart from the other vessels, pounced on them immediately. In spite of the fact that the tankers put up a brave resistance, two were sunk.

"The two days' combat has been successfully completed, but the fact that the enemy is mobilizing more than 20 aircraft carriers, over 10 battleships, and large numbers of aircraft and transports, presages another big battle off the Marianas."

Invasion Operations by Anti-Axis In France Prove Failure So Far

Two Facts Characterize European Situation—Foe Unable to Build Effective 2nd Front Yet While Reich Reserves Still Unused

Domei

BERLIN, July 4.—The general European war situation at the beginning of the fifth week of invasion and shortly after the conclusion of the second week of the Soviet offensive on the Eastern Front is characterized by two facts which will be of importance to the future development of the military conflict, writes Martin Hallensleben, D.N.B. military correspondent.

Firstly, within the four weeks of the invasion the enemy has not been able to build up an actually effective second front in the west against the Reich. In the early stage of the invasion, General Bernard M. Montgomery lost about 195,000 men, constituting more than six infantry divisions, three air-borne divisions and two tank divisions, apart from considerable losses in cruisers and destroyers as well as transports.

On the German side, the battle has been waged so far without the use of a single battalion of Field-Marshal Gert von Rundstedt's strategic reserves. This fact alone manifests that the development of invasion battle so far has not shown any advance beyond the range of heavy naval guns.

So far the invasion has proved a failure. This statement may be made despite the impending engagement of the troops of Lieutenant-General George S. Patton, former Commander of the U.S. 7th Army in Italy, who are at present embarking in southeastern England. The importance of this statement will soon be proved by the second stage of the invasion which is due to start presently.

Secondly, there is no doubt that the Soviets in their massed summer offensive gained considerable terrain but it seems that the German counter-measures are about to challenge the Soviet three-pronged attack with remarkable counter-actions. It is most remarkable that the German command, despite the present seriousness of the situation in the central sector of the Eastern Front, does not allow itself to be diverted from its strategic conception of adhering to the principle of a delaying defense in the east.

Meet Big Setback

The Anglo-American forces in northern France still have not attained their strategic aims despite the fact that they have thrown their full might into the battle during the past one month, said the Asahi in reviewing the developments of the invasion campaign which opened on June 6.

The enemy's failure to break through the German defense line extending from Caen to St. Lo and Countances may be said to be the Anglo-Americans' greatest setback in the present operation, the Asahi points out, adding that the enemy's plan to expand the bridgehead on the eastern shore of the Orne River has not progressed.

Following is the Asahi's survey of the war situation:

In the first month of the Western Europe invasion operation, the occupation of Cherbourg was the only result gained by the Anglo-American landing forces that devoted their total efforts to expand their bridgeheads under the protection and cooperation of powerful air and naval forces.

The strategic objectives of the landing forces were firstly to advance southward from the area between the Orne and Vire rivers, secondly to move eastward from the Orne River area, and thirdly to advance westward to isolate the Cotentin Peninsula and then northward toward Cherbourg. Viewing the present situation, it is seen that except in attaining the third objective, the Anglo-American forces have not yet gained all their strategic aims.

Bridgehead Extended

On June 10, the fifth day of the invasion campaign, the British and American troops joined forces in the Carentan sector, and extended their bridgehead to the length of 100 kilometers. On June 18, the thirteenth day, they reached Barneville on the southern shore of the Cotentin Peninsula and isolated the peninsula. On June 24, the nineteenth day, the enemy troops occupied Cherbourg.

On the other hand, the German forces are still firmly holding the defense line extending from Caen to St. Lo and Countances. These places are strategically important points for future operations. The enemy's failure to break through his strong defense line may be said to be its greatest setback.

The plan of the Anglo-American forces to expand the bridgehead on the eastern shore of the Orne River has not yet progressed because of the strong German pressure. The enemy is set on landing reinforcements in this area and ever since July 1, powerful landing units lying in the waters off the mouth of the Orne River have been awaiting the opportunity to swing into action.

It is the enemy's aim to take Le Havre for the purpose of turning it into a supply base and to open up a path of advance to Paris. However, the German forces, with coastal batteries as their main arms, are now crushing the enemy's plan.

Suffer Big Losses

Sacrifices made by the enemy in gaining an area of about 4,000 square kilometers have been tremendous. According to a German announcement, in the first eight days the enemy lost 200,000 men. In the first 25 days the Anglo-Americans lost 50,000 tons of ships, as well as one battleship, 11 cruisers, 14 destroyers and other warships, and about 2,000 planes.

In the first stage of the invasion campaign fighting was conducted mainly in areas within the range of naval guns. Now, however, the fighting area is being extended beyond the range of these guns.

The deadly activity of the German dynamite meteors now being used against England, can be said to be a factor that has a very vital bearing on the future of the invasion campaign. Another factor that will influence the war situation is the Soviet summer offensive which was launched on June 22. Therefore, it can be said that the fighting in the European theater of war has entered a decisive stage.

AXIS FLIERS DOWN 32 SOVIET PLANES

Finns Smash One Russian Division in Violent Forest Battle in Aunus Isthmus

Domei

BERLIN, July 4.—Successes achieved by the German and Finnish fighter units on the Karelian Front yesterday have increased to 32 enemy planes shot down, including 24 downed by Finnish airmen and eight by the Germans. Finnish bombers, in the meantime, raided Soviet ships and landing craft in the vicinity of Urash with telling effect.

A Soviet division which had attempted an encircling movement in the past few days in the Aunus Isthmus was completely smashed in violent forest fighting. About 1,300 Soviets were killed in this area.

Meanwhile, a Finnish war bulletin issued today stated that the Soviets yesterday started a general offensive supported by fierce artillery fire in the area between Suomenvedenopohja and Karisalmi on the Karelian Isthmus.

An extremely violent battle was waged west of Ihanpalanjaervi where the Soviets after effecting some penetrations were repulsed by Finnish counter-thrusts. At least 400 Soviets were killed in this action.

Soviet attacks in other sectors were warded off with severe losses suffered by the attackers and by evening the Finnish lines were completely re-established.

About 20 Soviet tanks were destroyed during the day mostly by the Finnish air force, and altogether 40 Soviet planes were shot down by Finnish and German fighter plane units supported by the ground defense.

STIFF NIPPON OPPOSITION AT SAIPAN TOLD BY FOE

Landing 'Bloodier Than Guadalcanal', U.S. Marine Says On Arriving Home

Domei

LISBON, July 3.—Lieutenant-Colonel Shepard of the United States Marine Corps who had participated in the landing operations at Saipan upon his arrival in the United States today told reporters that "Saipan was bloodier than Guadalcanal," as he described the ferocity and bitter resistance of the Japanese defenders, according to a report from Camp Pentleton, California.

"As our landing barge approached the beach," Shepard said, "the Japanese swept our landing points with a hail of bullets. We immediately took cover behind the banks but the fire from the Japanese gun positions continued to shoot up sand all around us. It was impossible even to keep our eyes open. We were forced to remain flat on our stomachs.

"Our assignment was to wipe out the Jaanese resistance positions in the valley, but we were compelled to use grenades and fire-throwers in order to get at the cleverly protected Japanese."

U.S. AIR UNITS SEEK SAFETY IN INTERIOR

Vital Bases in China Abandoned as Japanese Drives Are Relentlessly Pushed

By J. TSUTSUMI

Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE.—Indications are growing that the American air force in China, threatened by the relentless Japanese advance, is beating a retreat to the hinterland.

Consternation and irritation on the part of the American air force can be well imagined from a report that they have already begun to destroy the Paochi and Lingling airfields. Not only that but their air bases in southwest China such as Kweilin and Liuchow are also facing the danger of being wiped out by the Japanese Air Units. On top of this, Wuchow airfield on the bank of the Sikiang is inundated due to the overflowing of the river, thus increasing the difficulties of the American air force.

Air Base Occupation Vital

By H. KATO

Of the Military Press Corps

HUNAN FRONT, July 5.—The occupation by Japanese Units of the Hengyang airfield which was important to the enemy as the pivot of the line of resistance held by the army under Hsueh Yueh and, above all, as the advance base of the American air force in China means at least two things.

In the first place, it has completely decided the course of the whole war situation in Hunan Province.

Secondly, it has changed the whole aspect of the continental front. In other words, the operations on the continent have entered a new stage.

In its character the present campaign in which the Hengyang airfield has been captured differs fundamentally from any of the so-called continental operations which have previously taken place.

It was planned for the purpose of overwhelming the anti-Axis forces, especially the American air force in China, on the China continent which constitutes the theater of battles to be fought to meet conditions for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia. Moreover, the positive spirit peculiar to the Imperial Forces has marked the course which has been followed in carrying out the plan.

Suppose that the Hunan drive was independent of the Honan campaign. Each campaign, in the greatness of its scale and in the number of troops employed, surpasses any of the operations which have occurred on the continental front in the past seven years.

The Honan campaign was carried out on a tremendous scale and the plan was executed with success due to superiority in the leadership and manipulation of troops.

Forces Cooperate Closely

Throughout this campaign, the land, sea, and air forces worked together closely as one unit. The heroic fighting of officers and men made short work of smashing the positions defending Chungking here and there. The results gained by the Japanese heroes in this operation were without parallel in history.

Likewise, in the Hunan campaign, large fighting forces were used. The units that formed the nucleus of the forces, operating over a vast area, advanced against the main force of the army holding the Ninth War Zone and after surrounding it dealt an annihilative blow.

The Japanese Forces have now overrun an area 700 kilometers from north to south, and are getting ready for action in meeting the new phase of the war situation on the continent.

The achievements of the Japanese Forces in the campaign of pressing on to Chungking, combined with the success which are attending the Japanese on the Indo-Burma front, have paved the way for the destruction of the American air force on the China continent.

LEBANON CABINET FORMED

Premier Takes Over Post of Interior And Supply Minister

Domei

LISBON, July 4.—After three days of conference since he was charged with the formation of a new Government, Lebanese Prime Minister Riad Es-Solh has completed the reorganization of his Cabinet in which he himself will concurrently take over the office of Minister of Interior and Supply, according to a Beirut dispatch.

The remaining posts were disclosed as follows: Habid Abi Chahla will remain as the representative of the Prime Minister and concurrently Minister of Justice and Education; Selim Takla, Foreign Minister (unchanged); Emir Megid Arslan, Minister of National Defense and Agriculture (unchanged); Himid Frangiz, Minister of Finance, and Mohammed Fadl Moslem Cheite, Minister of Trade, Communications and Industry.

STASSEN TO SERVE IN NAVY

Ex-Minnesota Governor Assigned to Admiral Halsey's Fleet

Domei

LISBON, July 4.—Lieutenant-Commander Harold Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, was assigned the duty as assistant chief-of-staff and flag secretary to Admiral William Halsey, Commander of the U.S. Pacific 3rd Fleet, it was announced today by the headquarters of Admiral Chester Nimitz, according to a Pearl Harbor dispatch.

Stassen, who was Republican presidential candidate before the nomination of Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, had served as aide and flag secretary to Halsey since August 1943 while he was commander of the U.S. South Pacific fleet.

RITES FOR HEROES OF CHINGFENG HELD

Gallant Stand of Nippon Civilians, Chinese Troops Is Vividly Described

Domei

UNDISCLOSED PLACE, July 5.—The stirring last stand of Japanese civilian advisers to the Hsin Min Hui and the Chinese officers and men of the Peace Preservation Corps, on May 29 in Chingfeng-hsien at the southern edge of the South Hopei District, in a battle against the Communist Eighth Route Army has been revealed as a "Chingfeng Incident."

A requiem will be held for the victims of the incident today at the Paoting Army Liaison Department.

When the Japanese Army Force stationed in Chingfeng-hsien in the South Hopei District was massed at an undisclosed base on May 9 in order to launch a new operation in the wake of the Honan campaign, the Hopei-Shantung-Honan Provincial Border District Army infesting the hills of that area saw its opportunity and began operations. Quickly getting wind of the enemy intention, the Peace Preservation Headquarters of the South Hopei District undertook a mopping-up expedition to forestall the enemy movements. The enemy force, combining as it did the Hopei Shantung-Honan Provincial District Army, the South Hopei Army and other units, numbered about 4,000 with several artillery pieces.

This large force, holding the small defense force within the walls in contempt, made attack after attack. The garrison force fought well but it was too heavily outnumbered.

At 10:30 on the night of May 29 shots were heard at a corner of the eastern gateway of the hsien walls. The men within, civilians and soldiers alike, were armed and deployed for action. But communications with the outside had been cut and the enemy came in a force of more than 5,000, equipped with artillery. They completely surrounded the walled hsien. The force that could be mustered within the walls was only about 1,000 and they had run short of ammunition in the continuous fighting of several days. The defenders repulsed the enemy more than once but they began to show fatigue. Perceiving this the enemy began to storm the gate. The Peace Preservation Corps fought with extreme valor but the commander of the volunteer defense corps fell early in the battle and the rest were exhausted. They cried: "Long Live the Chinese Republic!" and fell to a man.

Sadao Yamamoto, 37, a counselor of the General Council of the Hsin Min Hui, and other Japanese advisers to the party, made a sword charge into the midst of the enemy in an attempt to break through to Nanlu. The death-defying action amazed the enemy so that the latter watched gaping. The first squad led by Mr. Yamamoto, and second and third squads leapt up to the wall and down to make a dash for Nanlu but some 2,000 enemy troops were already guarding the road. Surrounded, the Japanese fell one by one. Mr. Yamamoto and Assistant Natori saluted, in the direction of the Imperial Palace in Tokyo and then committed seppuku.

The Japanese who died martyrs to duty in this incident, besides Mr. Yamamoto and Assistant Natori are: Minoru Fukuda, 38, a member of the research committee of the Hsin Min Hui; Tsunezo Takekoshi, 35, an adviser to the Hsin Min Hui; Taisuke Nakajima, 31, an adviser to the Hsin Min Hui, and Isao Kitajima, 32, technical secretary to the Hopei Provincial Government.

Trip Postponement Urged

Domei

GENEVA, July 4.—Workmen in American industries should postpone their pleasure trips until after the conclusion of the war, said Lieutenant-General Brehon Somerville, Chief of the United States Army Supply Service, in a recent speech. Production, the General pointed out, had constantly decreased since November and was "extremely bad" in the domain of rubber production.

CHINESE WELCOME SOUTH CHINA ARMY

Ignoring Chungking, People Living Along Canton-Hankow Line Aid Japanese

By K. SUGANO

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, July 4.—The officers and men of the Japanese South China Army which, responding to the operations of the Central China Army began a northward advance along the Canton-Hankow Railway on June 27 are agreeably surprised by the behavior of the people of the area.

Instead of hindering the Japanese, as urged by Chungking, these people are taking every opportunity of making themselves helpful to the Japanese Forces.

It has become known that as soon as they saw that action by the South China Army was impending the military and political organs of Chungking ordered the inhabitants of the area along the Canton-Hankow Railway to evacuate.

They also circulated mendacious reports about Japan and took other steps designed to poison the mind of the people against Japan. Most of these people, however, turned a deaf ear to Chungking entreaties.

Those who were forced to move took care to leave someone to take care of their homes during their absense. These caretakers, like the residents who preferred to remain, extended a warm welcome to the Japanese troops and cooperated with them in every possible way.

Those who evacuated under pressure from Chungking have been returning since the Japanese entered their districts and are only too glad to assist the Japanese.

One reason for this goodwill is that they have long known the discipline of the Japanese Forces. Another important reason is that they have learned to distrust Chungking and not to believe anything told them by its agents, particularly stories about Japan.

The enthusiasm with which these Chinese are cooperating with the Japanese troops will enable one to gain an idea of the amount of confidence they hold in the National Government at Nanking.

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DEMAND BY CRAIGIE HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT

Fear of News Leakage on Flying Bombs Reveals Extent of Damage, Says Okazaki

At his foreign press conference on Wednesday, Katsuo Okazaki, Acting Spokesman of the Board of Information, drew attention to several news items which he considered significant.

The magnitude of the damage wrought in Britain by the new German weapon, the flying bomb, was indicated, Mr. Okazaki said, by the report that Sir Robert Craigie, former British Ambassador to Japan, had demanded that new restrictions be placed on the privileges of neutral diplomats to "prevent leakage of information" concerning the effects of the new weapon.

Another significant dispatch was a report from India that Mahatma Gandhi had declared that to make India a perfectly happy country it was necessary to liberate her from British rule. "We note by the report," the Acting Spokesman remarked, "that the gallant old gentleman is still going strong and that his declaration is in line with the pledge of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind."

Meanwhile, Mr. Okazaki said, the Negro problem in the United States is growing more serious. "Although the Negroes are conscripted and are being sent to various fronts, there is still discrimination between the whites and Negro soldiers. The Negroes say, according to the New York Times, that the present war is obviously not a race war but that it rather turns to one idea of the people that are free and those that are not free. The American Negro has changed his temper and now he wants his freedom. The journal further said that the Negro, whether he is smiling at you or not, wants his freedom. The age-old exploitation of his people is definitely past.'"

Mr. Okazaki also quoted an article contributed by Pearl Buck to the New York Times to the effect that the Negroes were wondering why the American Government talks so much about the "liberation" of Europe while she herself is not taking any measure to liberate a big portion of America's own population.

TRIBUNE COLUMNIST HITS ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT

Avers Filipinos Uninterested In U.S. Independence Day; Own Welfare More Vital

Domei

MANILA, July 4.—Commenting appropriately on the American Independence Day upon reports that President Roosevelt, on June 30, signed a legislation pledging to grant independence to the Philippines "as soon as normal Government functions can be restored," Francisco Icasiano, Tribune columnist, wrote, "We wish our people be spared the bloody pains and miseries and deaths occasioned by American pride seeking to regain influence in this part of the globe."

"The American Independence Day, however, is noted by very few Filipinos, for the average man in the street is too deeply interested in the independence of his own nation to be concerned about the doings of a country thousands of miles away and no longer having sovereignty over the Philippines," he declared.

Speaking for the "average peace-loving Filipino," Mr. Icasiano said, "He has accepted full-heartedly the independence Japan has offered and pledged to respect and defend that independence."

GREATER EAST ASIA WAR WILL GIVE INDIA FREEDOM

Domei

NANKING, July 4.—The War of Greater East Asia guarantees the achievement of India's independence, Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister of the National Government of China, declared in his statement issued today in commemoration of the first anniversary of the assumption of leadership of the Indian Independence Movement by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Mr. Lin further went on to say: "As a result of her victories in the war, Japan has secured various materials in East Asia which are necessary for conducting the war. The results gained by the Japanese in their Honan and Hunan operations have served to reopen the Canton-Hankow railway and facilitate the Japanese offensive in the Pacific.

"Anglo-American propagandists are apparently expecting to gain in this war such victories as those they had gained in the first European War, but this is a great mistake. The current conflict differs from the last European War in that it is a strength of the oppressed against the aggressors. In other words, the present war is a fight to liberate the oppressed races from Anglo-American shackles."

Common Economic Interests Bind Peoples of Japan and Germany

Military or Political Changes Fail to Shake Determination of Two Nations to Build New World Order Based on Justice

Editor's Note: The question of why Japan and Germany must work together in the current war is discussed by a student, Nobuo Sasau of Koganei-machi, Kita-Tama-gun, Tokyo, in An Economic Study, his prize-winning essay on the Common War Aims of Japan and Germany, which was submitted in the contest sponsored by the Japan-German Cultural Society with the support of the Foreign Office and the Board of Information.

A translation of the Japanese original follows:

Those who look back upon history will find it an unquestionable fact that the race which assumes a leading role in any undertaking of supreme importance in history is inevitably called upon to undergo a great test of endurance and exert its utmost efforts to carry the undertaking to a successful completion.

These same people will also see that it is only that race which succeeds in retaining its enthusiasm over the attainment of the final end and possessing an iron unity and an unbreakable will enabling it to fight to the last, that will be qualified to become the creator of a new world order.

Japan and Germany have entered into a pact that binds them together in an alliance. In East Asia and in Europe these two great Powers are forging ahead toward the achievement of their common object of constructing a new world order.

Three and a half years have elapsed since the conclusion of the Italo-German-Japanese Alliance on September 27, 1940.

In the interval since that eventful day, great changes in the world situation have occurred. Hostilities broke out between Germany and the Soviet Union. The War of Greater East Asia started. Italy under the leadership of Badoglio left the Axis camp.

Such changes, however, did not in the least affect the attitude of Japan and Germany toward the work of constructing a new world order in which they were playing a leading role. Neither did they produce any consequences on the intensity of the vital force within them.

On the contrary, as their trials and difficulties increased as a result of such world changes, the stronger became the ties binding Japan and Germany.

Work in Cooperation

Working in ever closer cooperation, these two nations, as we see, are pushing the work of developing the resources they have acquired and are doing all in their power to deal successfully with the problems which will confront them when the time comes to step forward into a new and important page in world history.

It is my purpose here to inquire into the meaning of the close collaboration existing between Japan and Germany in the present world war which has divided the world into two opposing groups of nations, and further, to make an economic study of their common object of constructing a new world order in East Asia and Europe.

As has been said before, the ultimate object of the Axis group in the present war is to bring into existence a new order of things in East Asia and Europe.

When we inquire into the causes of wars in general, we do not always appraise them by rational standards. We generally make a shallow and biased interpretation of facts which might explain the phenomenon of a group struggle between race and race and between state and state as due to causes no other than those of rational calculations based on considerations of gain or a desire for power such as actuates a would-be dominator. One need not be a student of history of warfare, ancient or modern, to see that a number of irrational factors in addition to the group instinct of a race or a state to preserve its honor or spiritual civilization, are at work to cause that race or state to go to war.

Needless to say, the real cause of Japan's declaration of war on America and Britain on December 8, 1941, was the attempt on the part of America and Britain and other countries sub-servient to them, to bring Japan to her knees in spite of her wishes to reach some settlement by peaceful negotiations.

Not Like U.S., Britain

It is, therefore, impossible to think that we should be under the influence of the same considerations which prompted war-like politicians in America and Britain to distort the actualities of the situation in order to involve the country in war and to bring about a spread of the hostilities they started.

In this connection, we must not lose sight of one consideration. It is this: what is meant by the self-existence and self-preservation of a nation or a race is quite a different thing from providing means of satisfying the needs of the nation or race as limited by physiological considerations. As is clear, the independence and autonomy of a race does not mean the physiological existence of the race. If it means this, then the phrase about the mountains being left after the country has fallen to pieces, descriptive of the misery of a defeated country, will lose its pathos, and be little better than the expression of a casual piece of sentiment by a wandering poet whose mind is full of longings for what is past history.

The conception of the independence of a race must include all factors—economic, military, political, and cultural.

The intense desire for racial or national independence on the part of a group of rising states which is conscious of the mission of importance to the destiny of humanity they have undertaken, and which is prompted by the urge of the vital force in them to seek expansion in all fields of endeavor—political, economic, and cultural—is bound to produce an effect in making them realize more keenly the need for a comparison and an adjustment of relations between the territory, population and resources they possess today in the light of the quality and the volume of the vital force within them as nations.

Racial Vigor Important

While supreme importance is attached to the maintenance of the vital force of races in the present state of the world, it is in the nature of things for a race which is promised prosperity in history, to do everything it can in order to find the right solution to the situation to arise when the weakness and the incompleteness of the racial foundation whose strengthening is its constant concern, are found to stand in the way of the development of the inner force of that race. This does not necessarily mean that by the traditional policy of the balance of power it seeks to prevent the development of rising races and is concerned with securing a position of superiority for itself. In fact, the direction of the series of movements which had much in common among the economic regions under the leadership of the rising races which have been proceeding ever since the Manchurian Incident, is a most intensified embodiment of this idea of wide-area economy.

What, then, is the character inherent in the wide-area economy which has the historical background of a race which will resort to war in order to achieve the end in view? To us, the Axis people, war is a thing to avoid if at all possible. It is only after we have exhausted every peaceful means by which to reach a settlement and only when we see that there is no other course open to us, that we take up arms.

There is one fact which must not be overlooked by us when considering this point. It is that an international order which illegitimately limits what is bound to exist in accordance with the essential tendencies of world history and makes the limitation permanent, is, in the long run, bound to totter as a consequence of the development of the vital force of a rising vigorous race, however imposing it may be made to look by artificial means. Furthermore, there is a strong possibility of its following a historical course leading to a necessary change in it even in the midst of a war of utmost importance.

We Axis people are convinced that we have from the beginning loved and respected real peace and order. In spite of this, nay because of this, we have preferred making it our lot to become pioneers in bringing into existence a new world order based on a true international morality rather than to remain pitiable prisoners in the hands of a foul and decaying order with its apparent international peace. We have been compelled to assume such a role by the necessity of performing the historical task to which we have set ourselves.

(To Be Continued)

BA HAN ARRIVES IN PEKING

Domei

PEKING, July 4.—Dr. Ba Han, Head of the Burmese Special Research Commission, and his suite completing their inspection of various districts in Manchoukuo, arrived here at 1:30 p.m. today.

The Burmese party began their round of calls on Wang Keh-ming, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, the North China Army Headquarters and the Japanese Embassy from 3 p.m. They visited the former Imperial Museum at 4:30 p.m. and later attended a banquet given in their honor by Mr. Wang.

SHANGHAI INDIANS FETE NETAJI WEEK

Flag Raising Ceremony Held At Race Course; Chand, Narain Exhort Assembly

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 5.—A colorful and impressive flag raising ceremony was witnessed when the local Indian community gathered at the race course at Bubbling Well Road yesterday morning to commence the celebrations of Netaji Week in commemoration of the first anniversary of the assumption of the leadership of the Indian Independence Movement in East Asia by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India.

The whole of the Indian community, which included leading representatives of the Indian community and members of the Azad Hind, congregated at the race course and promptly at 9 a.m. flags of Free India, Japan and China were raised.

Following the flag raising ceremony, a mass meeting was held at which addresses were delivered by Nanak Chand, recently appointed chairman of the local Indian Independence League, Captain Narain, head of the Azad Hind Training Camp here, and other Indian leaders.

Mr. Chand in his speech stressed that just one year has elapsed since the Netaji took over the reins of leadership of the Indian Independence Movement and the supreme command of the Indian National Army, and the last year has already proved that the Indian National Army has achieved outstanding success with its ally, Japan.

Captain Narain pointed out in his address that local volunteers of Azad Hind would soon be in a position to join their fellow countrymen in their fight against British tyranny.

The program for the rest of the celebration includes a procession of local Indians who will, on July 6 proceed from the Azad Hind Training Camp to the race course here. Upon their arrival, a mass meeting will be held. On July 9, a military review will be held at the race course.

Observed in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, July 4.—Various befitting events highlighted today's program marking the opening of "Netaji Week" which is scheduled to continue for a week.

After a gathering at the Bidadari barracks in the afternoon, the local Indian National Army troops as well as Indian residents paraded through the streets. In the evening, a mass rally was held at the public square in front of the Special Municipality Administration building where the Indians renewed their determination to carry on the present war to a successful conclusion, as well as dispatched messages of encouragement to the Indian National Army at the front.

Throughout the week, the Indian national tricolor will be unfurled alongside the Rising Sun, and Indian residents will congregate at temples and churches to offer prayers for victory.

Meanwhile, special programs will be broadcast to the Indian National Army troops in the frontlines from the local radio station.

Manila Holds Celebration

Domei

MANILA, July 4.—Indians in the Philippines reaffirmed their "untarnished faith and absolute confidence" in Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and pledged their entire resources to aid India's fight for freedom in a resolution passed at a ceremony held at 9:30 a.m. today in officially starting the local celebration of Netaji Week from July 4 to July 10.

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East Asia Round-Up

Musical Conductors Named

Domei

MANILA, July 5.—A fitting performance for the forthcoming second anniversary feature of the new Philippines Symphony Orchestra at the Metropolitan Theater this month will be conducted alternatively by the country's leading conductors, Professors Luis Valencia and Felipe de Leon.

Opening Vocational Classes

Domei

CALAPAN, July 5.—Mindoro High School will open the first and second year vocational classes for boys and girls beginning July 24.

Huge Sum Escheated

Domei

MANILA, July 5.—Antonio de las Alas, Finance Minister, revealed that 28,510.32 pesos, representing unclaimed balances, credits and deposits in several local banks, have been escheated to the Republic of the Philippines. The balances have been unclaimed by respective owners and depositors for a period of 10 years or more.

New Bank Deposit

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 5.—As one of the measures to encourage savings among Java's population, financial authorities of the Japanese Military Administration will create a new kind of bank deposits, that is fixed deposits with a prize, beginning in August. The term of the deposit is fixed at one year with an interest of 2½ per cent per annum. One drawing ticket will be given every 100 guilders and drawing lots will take place once a year with the first prize amounting to 5,000 guilders.

Studying Nippon-Go

Domei

HARBIN, July 5.—Attesting to the enthusiasm among White Russians to study the Japanese language, the White Russian Emigrant Bureau on July 1, opened a short course in the Japanese language for advanced students who have finished the junior course in Nippon-go.

Tagalog Contest Set

Domei

MANILA, July 5.—With a view to intensifying the propagation of the national language and obtaining a broader field for the use of Tagalog, a contest of different kinds of business letters in Tagalog has been sponsored by the Language Propagation Board. The contest, which started last week will close on August 31 and prizes amounting to 4,500 pesos offered by Rufino Halili, local businessman, will be distributed to winners on October 14, the Republic's Independence Day.

ROLE OF P.I. EDUCATORS IS STRESSED BY LAUREL

National Unity Depends on Efforts of School Teachers, President Says

Domei

MANILA, July 4.—President Jose P. Laurel was host at a tea party given at the Malacañan yesterday afternoon in honor of superintendents of schools upon the conclusion of the educational conference which began on June 26.

Addressing the school officials, President Laurel stressed the important role teachers play in attaining national unification through the proper upbringing of Filipino youths. He said, "While the salvation of the Filipinos, in a material sense, depends on the production of things, their salvation in a lofty spiritual sense depends on educators who can bring about unity by inculcating in the minds of every child the necessity of public unity."

The Chief Executive expressed hope that upon their return to their respective posts in Luzon and outlying islands, the school superintendents will advise their countrymen to exert greater efforts for the perpetuation of the new independent Government.

School officials were headed by Camilo Osias, Education Minister, who handed the President two resolutions adopted at the conference: first, pledging loyalty and support to the President, and second, thanking the President as well as the Education Minister for enabling them to get together to discuss matters relating to education.

Minister Osias also reported the formation of a National Teachers' Association, whose members will include all persons engaged in educational activity. The educational conference took up various problems, including character and health education, and propaganda of Tagalog and the Japanese language.

SHOOTING OF PARATROOPS ORDERED BY CHUNGKING

Enemy Report Reveals Fear Japanese May Land From Air on China Front

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 4.—The Chungking Air Defense Committee, in cooperation with the military administration, recently issued a proclamation, ordering the people to shoot paratroops who land in groups of more than 20 and identified as enemy nationals, the Chungking Central News Agency reported yesterday. The fact attests to the fear harbored by Chungking authorities who are reported to be expecting the use of paratroops on the China front by the Japanese Forces.

Simultaneously, the military authorities are reported to have urged the people to learn how to distinguish Japanese aircraft from those belonging to anti-Axis nations. At the same time, they have strictly prohibited the shooting of airmen who land by parachute in the course of aerial operations. Should the airmen be identified as enemy nationals, they must be immediately handed over to the military authorities and even if these airmen resist they must not be killed but utmost efforts must be exerted to capture them alive.

Such detailed warnings were issued in view of the fact that American airmen who had made forced landings were often killed by the Chinese. The issuance of such warnings is eloquent proof of the antagonism of the Chinese masses against the American airmen in China.

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FIVE PEOPLE GIVEN ACADEMIC AWARDS

Prince Arisugawa Memorial Prizes Granted at Palace Of Prince Takamatsu

The five recipients of the Prince Arisugawa Memorial Prizes for the Encouragement of Learning, established at the wishes of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, proceeded to the Palace of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu on July 5 to receive the honorable awards. The persons receiving the prizes this time at the recommendation of the Imperial Academy of Japan, are Yoshitaka Ota and Ken Ishikawa, both recipients of the prizes two terms ago, and Suketaka Hinonishi, Takeshiro Kuraishi and Hisahiko Takata. The prizes are awarded twice each year.

The works, selected for distinguished honors, and the monetary prizes granted are as follows:

"A Study of the Ceremonies of the Heian Era" by Suketaka Hinonishi, employe of the Imperial Museum, has been granted ¥2,000.

"The Study of Relations Between the Kojiki and Nihonshoki" by Yoshitaka Ota, an instructor at the Seikei Higher School and a graduate student at Tokyo Imperial University, was granted ¥1,200.

"The Development of Elementary Education" by Ken Ishikawa, professor at the Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School, was awarded ¥1,000.

"The Study of the Wu Dialect in Contemporary China" by Takeshiro Kuraishi, professor of both Kyoto and Tokyo Imperial Universities, and Hisahiko Takata, a member of the Institute for Study of Languages on the Continent at the Osaka Foreign Language School, was granted ¥1,500.

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Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

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Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1944

Propaganda Independence

Roosevelt's bill passed to grant what it is no longer in his power to grant or withhold—independence to the independent Philippines—has just been qualified by Ambassador Jorge Vargas at a press interview given shortly after his return to Tokyo from furlough as a bill for propaganda effect.

Even as propaganda, however, that bill is useless. Rushed through, as it was, when the United States could no longer determine the independence or otherwise of the Philippines, independence which it had, moreover, failed to grant during the long years when it could if it chose, the insincerity of the bill was too apparent for effective propaganda.

Moreover the bill is a dateless bill with no commitment as to when this American grant of independence to the independent Philippines will take effect. "As soon as possible" can only mean as soon as it pleases the United States if and when it gets the liberated islands in its power again. That is a big if, and a very long when.

Over forty years ago the Philippines, then under Spain, were beguiled by American promise of independence into assisting the United States in their war against Spain. This Philippine assistance is what enabled the United States to take over power in the islands. That power, however, was used to withhold, not grant, the promised independence. Annexation was the Philippines' reward for misplaced trust in the United States. The Filipinos can, therefore, scarcely be expected to believe that the United States is trying to wrench their new-found freedom from them for the sole purpose of granting it themselves.

The Philippines today are free, restored to full liberty with the help of a fellow Asiatic people, a sovereign power enjoying untrammelled independence under a Constitution of their own making. It is a material impossibility for any country to grant independence to such a free country already delivered from its power. It can at best recognize and concede the existing independence. But the United States is at its tricks again. In an attempt to blind the world as to its true intentions, it goes through the solemn farce of passing legislation granting independence to the independent Philippines, and in the same breath boasts of preparations to reconquer the islands and hold them at American mercies once again.

This American bill so graciously according independence to the already independent, moreover, simultaneously denies the very independence it purports to grant. It reserves the right of the United States to set up land, sea and air bases in the islands at its own discretion and convenience. What travesty on independence is this? Would the founders of the American Republic have considered the retention by Britain in the young United States of such bases as Roosevelt's act calls for in the Philippines, compatible with their new won independence? The Filipinos, now rejoicing in full independence gained with Japan's assistance, can have as little use for the kind of independence offered in Roosevelt's propaganda bill as George Washington would have had for a similar travesty on independence had it been offered by Britain after Britain was defeated and full American independence already won with France's aid.

Roosevelt's bill is altogether too transparent. Though plainly drawn up for propaganda effect, as Ambassador Vargas has just stated, it produces the very opposite effect from that intended in the Philippines. As time has so clearly shown, it serves to make all freedom-loving Filipinos rally closer in support of Japan in the war for Asia's liberation. It furthermore helps to confirm the Philippines in their already firm conviction that the one hope and certainty of continued Philippine independence lies in Japan and Asia's victory.

Finland's Decision

Reports reaching here have disclosed that Finnish Premier Edwin J. H. Linkomies last Sunday announced that his nation was unshakably determined to continue fighting side by side with Germany. This announcement came as no surprise, for this Finnish determination was already apparent at the time when Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, visited the Finnish capital on June 27.

In this connection, it is recalled that the armistice problem which had been pending between Finland and her powerful neighbor since the close of last year was settled at least temporarily toward the end of April when the Finnish Government, despite the strong pressure brought to bear upon it by the United States, notified the Soviet Government that it could not accept the Soviet peace terms. The United States, however, continued to apply pressure upon Finland in an effort to force her out of the war and at the same time launched a series of insidious plots against her.

When in the first part of June, the anti-Axis forces started their invasion of northern France, the Soviet forces too launched a new offensive on the Karelian front. It is reported that the Soviet Government simultaneously offered a second set of peace terms to Finland. This peace offensive was reinforced by the United States which increased its pressure on Finland and which lately has gone to the extent of severing diplomatic relations with that country.

To counter the Soviet offensive and American pressure moves, Germany sent her Foreign Minister to Helsinki with assurances of more military aid. The conference between Finnish President Risto Ryti and German Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop resulted in a complete understanding on measures to be taken in order to cope with the emergency. It is believed that Finland decided to continue fighting upon the assurance of further German aid.

It is indeed remarkable that Finland, which has a population of only four million, has been continuing its struggle for three years. Noteworthy is the gallantry of her soldiers who have fought so effectively on the battlefield as well as of the Finnish people who have supported their soldiers so loyally. Although Finland will have strong German backing, her struggle will undoubtedly nevertheless be a hard one. But the past record of the Finns, who have ever shown a fiery, undying spirit to maintain their independence and "to uphold their fatherland, liberty, social order and future security" may give an indication of how they may fare in the future.

A Year Ago Today

July 6, 1943

Revealing its devastating striking power, the Imperial Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China dealt heavy losses to the Chungking army during one year since July of last year up to this month, according to the announcement made by Imperial Headquarters today on the eve of the sixth anniversary of the China Affair.

The results show that the enemy left about 457,800 dead bodies, while about 149,000 were taken prisoner. Those joining the peace movement under President Wang Ching-wei number approximately 96,000. In addition, large quantities of trophies were seized by the Japanese Forces.

* * *

Recalling the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937, President Wang Ching-wei today issued a statement declaring that if China had realized the necessity of union of East Asiatic nations and had acted with more prudence during the initial stages, the China Affair could have been settled peacefully.

* * *

Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to China, arrived in Shanghai from Nanking today to confer with various quarters concerned regarding the retrocession of the Shanghai International Settlement and other important questions which are now pending.

EFFECT OF FREE INDIA MOVE ON CHUNGKING

Futility of Chiang's Anti-Japanese Fight Shown

By KAZUO TAKEMURA
(From the Kokusai Hyoron)

The Indian National Army marches on into Manipur with colors flying! This fact alone is enough to impress us deeply of the immense significance of the War of Greater East Asia. A series of historic events recently occurring in rapid succession have had the effect of so blunting our sensibility that we are apt to lose sight of the epoch-making implications of this advance of the Indian National Army, though it really deserves close attention as one of the biggest, if not the biggest, historic events in the present global war. The actuality of cooperation effected between the Indian National Army and the Imperial Forces for their common cause of crushing Britain by armed force demonstrates more vividly than anything else the true character of the War of Greater East Asia, which, as we have always stressed, is to emancipate the oppressed peoples. Who ever dreamt, before the outbreak of this war, of the possibility of the Imperial Forces cooperating with the Indian Army of Independence for the liberation of the Indian people? Such a contingency was regarded as quite outside the realm of possibility, but what was then thought impossible has actually come to pass. Many difficulties may lie ahead, but nobody can deny that the latest developments of the war situation on the Burma-India front afford the Indians a unique opportunity for the realization of their cherished desire for independence.

While fully appreciating the historic significance of the advance of the Indian National Army on India, we must frankly face the enormous obstacles that lie athwart its path. By carefully weighing present situation, we can study and devise appropriate military and political measures in coping with whatever may arise hereafter.

The leaders of the National Congress Party have not necessarily been pro-Japanese in their tendencies, which fact has done much to weaken the anti-British struggle of the Indian national movement. At the present momentous juncture, it is very important for us to make positive efforts to dispel all jaundiced views held by Indian leaders, on the one hand, and to study deeply, with sufficient self-introspection, why they came to entertain biased views at all, on the other, for the final success of the Indian National Army hinges on the vigorous response and active cooperation which should be secured of the independence movement in India. The formation of a united anti-British front through close collaboration between the Indian National Army and the leaders of the Indian independence movement is the most important proceeding which the Japanese-Indian forces are called upon to accomplish.

The developments on the Burma-India front have served to make clearer the essential character of the War of Greater East Asia now being fought for the emancipation of the oppressed peoples. This fact tends to impart great significance to East Asiatic politics by producing far-reaching effects on Chungking, politically and ideologically.

Hostile Chungking and free India are two entities with diametrically opposed mentalities, and their future course of action is bound to affect the future of the War of Greater East Asia in large measure. The former's accretion of strength would diminish the latter's raison d'etre, while the latter's growth and development would rib the former of its reason for existence. Such being the case, the healthy development of the Provisional Government of Free India and the favorable progress of the war of independence being waged by the National Army under this Government are most desirable as calculated to bring Chungking's war aim into discredit and show it to be meaningless.

Similar to Chinese Move

The advance of the National Army on India remainds us of the northward advance of the Chinese revolutionary army in 1926, whose campaign against the North was to establish a modern State in China by wiping out the feudalistic northern military clique. This meant at the same time a fight against Britain and other Western capitalistic countries which, backing the northern military clique, were making shifts to keep China in a semi-colonial status. The Chinese revolution was thus at one with the present fight of the Indian National Army for independence in that the latter is, as was the former, directed against a malign foreign influence. It is curious to know with what sentiment Chiang Kai-shek, who led the revolutionary army in its campaign against the North, is regarding the present advance of the Indian National Army.

Chiang Kai-shek really deserves strong condemnation as traitor to the cause of the Asiatic peoples for his nefarious deed of helping to stifle the independence movement of the Indian people, one of the oppressed Asiatic nations, by acting in collusion with the aggressive Anglo-American influence which he once tried hard to eliminate as being ruinous to his country.

American Policy of World Domination

As Evinced in Her War Methods

By JAPONICUS

II

On March 19, 1943, the Takachiho Maru, a liner of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, was torpedoed and sunk by an American submarine off the coast of Taiwan. It was a private ship employed by a private concern in the ordinary passenger and freight service between Japan Proper and Taiwan. It was sunk without any warning being served by the submarine and without any resistance being offered by the Japanese liner. It is a clear contravention of treaty provisions as well as of the customary law of nations. Japan, Germany, Italy, Great Britain, and the United States are parties to an international agreement entered into as late as in 1936 that no merchant ship shall be torpedoed unless it refuses to comply with an order to stop, or offers resistance to an inspection and search by the submarine. The Takachiho Maru case is by no means a solitary instance; on the contrary it is a typical one, such occurrences having become almost an everyday affair in the present war. This callousness to non-combatant life and property evinced by America reminds one of the innumerable notes written by the American State Department on the torpedoing by Germany of the Lusitania, the Sussex, and other enemy merchant ships in the last World War. In the Lusitania case it declared: "But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases, principles, which lift it . . . out of the class of ordinary subject of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy. Whatever be the other facts regarding the Lusitania, the principal factor is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carrying more than a thousand souls who had no part in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning and that men, women, and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare. The Government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every Government honors itself in respecting and which no Government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority." And in the Sussex case it threatened Germany with diplomatic severance by saying: "Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of the present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether." The American concept of "humanity" seems to have sustained fundamental changes during the interval between 1917 and 1943. If not, the American Government must be looked upon as now willing to jeopardize her national honor itself in failing to respect "the high and sacred rights of humanity" which is "greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce." This American behavior would indeed remain enigmatic so long as one lingers in the realm of metaphysical reflections on international justice and humanity. But it would become crystal clear, if one comes to visualize it in the light of the psychology and logic of the American policy of world domination.

This new spirit of callousness toward non-combatant life and property seems to have extended, in the case of America, to the sphere of the elementary rules regarding the protection of the sick and the wounded. It is indeed amazing that since the outbreak of the Pacific War more than a score of Japanese hospital ships have been attacked by American airmen. Protests against these cruel and inhuman acts have duly been presented by Japan to the American Government through the proper Protecting States. In some cases the answer is: "We have never heard of such an incident." In the majority of cases, however, they confess the fact of bombing, but avoid responsibility by some legal subterfuges or other, which the State Department has formulated with meticulous care, perhaps unconsciously imitating the methods of American defendant attorneys representing big corporations in accident cases. Thus, the Geneva and the Hague Conventions are being denuded of their motivating spirit.

Perhaps the most notable example is the Buenos Aires Maru case. The Japanese hospital ship, while navigating northwest of New Ireland in November, 1943, was attacked by a U.S. aircraft... Consolidated B-24, and was hit on the port side by a bomb thrown from an altitude of approximately 1,200 meters. All the pertinent provisions of the Hague Convention of 1907 as to notifications and markings had duly been complied with by the Japanese authorities, and additional markings in the shape of a red cross of 34 by 40 meters size placed over the deck-house. Those conspicuous markings were of the largest and the best conceivable kind specially designed in view of repeated attacks on Japanese hospital ships by U.S. airplanes, and it was proved by experiment that they were perfectly discernible from a height of 6,000 meters. The American Government had, of course, been duly notified of those special markings. At the time of the attack by the American airmen the sky was clear, the wind light and the sea calm. The planes came from behind the Buenos Aires Maru with the rays of the morning sun behind them. In view of all attendant circumstances, the American plea in this case that the markings of the vessel were not distinct enough seems to transcend all human belief.

The story does not end there. As soon as the vessel was struck, life boats, motor boats, and rafts numbering 18 in all were lowered and nearly all the wounded and others were taken into the boats or on the rafts. They drifted on the sea for several days. The boats were painted white and bore red crosses made of red cloth, 1.50 meters long and 0.30 meters wide, stretched over the boats. On December 1 a Consolidated B-24 came flying, circled at a height of 100 meters and twice swept the boats with 13 millimeter machine-gun bullets from an altitude as low as 70 meters. Indeed, the attacking planes flew so low that inmates of the attacked boats clearly discerned the smiling faces of three or four members of the crew on the plane. There was no room for doubt that the occupants of the plane saw not only the markings of the life boats but even the white clothes worn by the sick and the wounded soldiers, and the red cross arm-bands worn by members of medical corps.

A few days later, some of the boats were luckily saved by the Japanese Navy, but the sinking of the Buenos Aires Maru resulted in casualties totalling 174 in dead and missing, including nurses coming home on leave.

The evidence amply proves that the attack on the Buenos Aires Maru was deliberately made with full knowledge of the markings, and circumstances indicate that especially the attack on the life boats was effected by the fliers with a hideous and despicable motive of amusing themselves, without any fear of danger to themselves, by murdering totally defenseless persons. It must in fairness be stated that this would not perhaps represent the present policy of the American High Command, and that the incident was rather due to the crazy idiosyncrasy of the flyers concerned. But the unconcern of the American government for the life of defenseless persons might be discerned behind its ingenious and disingenious subterfuges and its unwillingness in all the cases to punish the offenders.

(To Be Concluded)

MILITARY TRAINING FOR KOREAN STUDENTS

Modest Attitude Prevails Among New Soldiers

By CHO KAKU-CHU

Six months have passed since Korean students were enlisted in the army. The thought of seeing them conduct themselves with perfect soldierly bearings filled me with anticipation as we approached the barracks of a certain detachment we were to visit.

A number of Korean soldiers are drawn up. Immediately after exchanging greetings with us, their drill commences, for, through the kindness of the officers in charge, we are being specifically shown how efficiently they have been trained. They are now made to perform, for our inspection, a variety of evolutions, marches, individual and in squads, forms of military salute, sloping of arms, firing and, lastly, gunnery practise.

In the barracks they are put through, day in and day out, the same exercises of marching, the sloping of arms, etc. in which they were repeatedly drilled at school. Thus they are not only put into better soldierly form but become gradually imbued with military spirit.

Each student soldier has a firmly-set face, and his eyes are ever on the alert. His demeanor is quiet and composed. Altogether, these student soldiers have acquired a physiognomy which is characteristically military. But this was not the only point that struck me. I was more strongly impressed by their modest attitude, which springs from their spirit of self-abnegation, and it is this modesty that has brought about the change in them.

While attending school, some of these student soldiers were prone to join issue with me. They then seemed to think that to be critical was the hall-mark of intelligence. The countenance they wear now is vastly different from what they wore then. The old peninsular countenance has been completely superseded by a new Japanese face, so to speak.

In the barrack life, no distinction whatever exists in treatment between Japanese and Korean soldiers, of course. Korean soldiers are distributed among different squads, and everywhere strong ties of comradeship bind them with Japanese soldiers.

No Distinctions Made

One of the military instructors told me, in reply to my question, that although he was not without some apprehension at the time Korean soldiers were first taken into his company, his fears proved entirely without foundation. He said that not only was there no distinction but the idea of making any distinction at all never entered his mind.

He further assured me that, good educated men as they are, they are quick of comprehension and of good physique. They are really excellent, and make very good soldiers. He expressed confidence that they would acquit themselves creditably on the battlefield.

He went on to say that comradeship-in-arms which exists between Korean and Japanese soldiers is really fine and admirable. There is complete mutual reliance between them. They are cooperating as one compact whole, believing, as they certainly do, that from their close cooperation springs a new powerful force.

The instructor's words impressed me very deeply. There is no doubt that this new powerful force will exert great influence in building up New Japan and driving out all evils.

From the Korean soldiers in another barracks whom I visited two days later I heard several episodes which go to confirm this instructor's assurances. On my asking these Korean soldiers to narrate any incident which moved them deeply, one of them told me of his experience thus: "Comradeship-in-arms is something incomparably deeper than ordinary friendship. It denotes a love more positive or, I may say, an absolute human love. It is, at any rate, something which is indescribably strong. Allow me to give an instance which I myself have experienced. Shortly after my joining the army, I had a very bad stomach-ache. I did my best, as all soldiers do in similar circumstances, to conceal my ailment from my comrades so as to save them any trouble which might otherwise be caused them. When I came to myself after a bad fit of agonizing pain, I noticed that a hot-water bottle was placed on the abdominal region. When I found that it was a canteen containing hot water, which one of my Japanese comrades kindly placed there to warm my stomach, I was, indeed, moved to tears. My comrades are all very considerate, and their kindness has made me resolve to stand by them through fire and water, in case of need. My only desire now is to go to the front as soon as possible. I am conscious of my ability to discharge my duty successfully at the front."

Hands Chapped

Another soldier, narrating to me the hardship he experienced, said that he got his hands chapped so badly soon after he entered the service that it gave him a good deal of trouble. He said that he once counted these chaps and found that there were no fewer than 700 of them. His narrative provoked a general laughter from those present. He added that he was now all right with no chap to trouble him any longer.

Still another soldier stated that he found his first forced march a little trying. "I felt very uneasy," he said, "because I was doubtful whether I could go through three days' march all right. I belong to a transport corps, and I was ill at ease to think of the horses and vehicles of which I had to take care. When departing on the march, I looked back and saw the commander of our company giving us a send-off. It gave me courage and I braced myself up for the strenuous march ahead. We had to wade a stream. It was no easy task to get horses and vehicles across it but I took heart and got them safely across. A slope confronted us next, but this was also gone over without a hitch. The first day of the march was thus over. The second day was no less trying and exhausting, but when I recalled the figure of the company commander seeing us off, I felt myself inspired with new courage. On the third and last day, I could get back safely, with my comrades, to our barracks, to my immeasurable relief and joy."

One soldier told me his pleasant experience as follows: "The other day, on the occasion of an anniversary celebration, we had a wrestling tournament, and I was lucky enough to come off as the first prize winner. Our company commander patted me on the back and congratulated me on my achievement. He even condescended to light my cigarette. Oh, how happy I felt then! I then made up my mind to bear the palm for our company in the inter-company wrestling matches which were also held on that occasion. This time, however, I was beaten to my great chagrin. I felt so ashamed that I had not the courage to look the commander of our company in the face. He soon put me at ease, however. 'Though unfortunately beaten,' he addressed me in a kindly tone, 'you showed such a fighting spirit as made me proud.' At these sympathetic words of his, I could not keep the tears from my eyes."

So saying, this Korean soldier cast his eyes down. I was myself so moved that tears stood in my eyes too. The simple-mindedness of these soldiers warmed the cockles of my heart. I felt infinite joy to find them so modest and sincere.

Achievement of Training

Soldiers must be modest and obedient. From such virtues springs the faithfulness in the discharge of their duties. I could not help singing the praises of military education, for I saw that a few months of it has accomplished what five or six years' school education could not achieve.

A certain Korean soldier told me that he experienced boundless joy when he was enlisted, in the thought that the way was finally opened for him to serve the State. His joy was the joy of being able to love and die for the righteous cause. This soldier declared that he has no special desire for promotion, for, he said, a private can be as faithful to the cause of great justice as a high officer. His sole desire is, according to him, to live the life of devotion as a Japanese subject. These are noble words emanating from a noble mind, and I could not but be deeply struck by the fine spirit which military education has inculcated into his mind.

The Korean student soldiers are treading unswervingly the path of righteousness which the entire nation of 100,000,000 souls should follow with as unfaltering steps. This is the time when all people should go forward, hand in hand, with all marks of distinction between Japanese and Koreans swept off altogether. The faces of the Korean soldiers I saw showed me clearly that the day has arrived when the entire nation, permeated with the military spirit, should march vigorously onward until final victory is won.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Brief is the space of our sojourning here,
To us this earth is a foreign land:

Empty it is, cruel, and vain,
Swift shall it all be consumed:

Give heed, good friends, give heed,
One hope of safety there is, one only,
God,
God's Protection,
God's love.

BUREAUCRACY SPREADS IN UNITED STATES

Increase of Federal Employes Is Costly Burden to Taxpayers

The following article by Harry F. Byrd, United States Senator from Virginia, appeared in a recent issue of the Reader's Digest.

The Governor of Ohio, John Bricker, recently pointed out that the government of his state manages to get along with 25,000 employes. But the federal government in Ohio has 90,000 employes. In Massachusetts there are 21,000 state employes. Federal employes there total 129,000. In Pennsylvania there are 44,500 state employes; 215,000 federal employes. The state government of Wyoming employs 1,100 people. The federal government's payroll in Wyoming is 6,200.

With more than 3,000,000 civilian employes—exclusive of the army and navy—our federal government now has more persons on the taxpayers' payroll than the combined total of all the employes of all the 48 states plus all the employes of all the country's county and municipal governments.

Fifty-five per cent of those persons are not directly engaged in the war effort. Since July 1939, more than two years before the Pearl Harbor debacle, the federal government has increased the number of its new employes almost 50 per cent every six months. Despite the repeated recommendations to the contrary from Congress, the peak is nowhere in sight.

These representatives of accumulated executive power have now set up shop in every state and in every nook and corner. Bureaucracy, rabbitwise, is self-multiplying. The consequences of its fecundity are everywhere apparent.

This bureaucracy is not elected by the people. It is not responsible to the people. It does not answer for its acts at the polls. Yet it wastes the people's money, flouts the will of the people's elected representatives and—down to the last crossroads, village and farm—is extending its power over the people's lives.

I recently received the regulations by which the Office of Price Administration proposes to govern the country's harvest. These instructions fill six closely printed newspaper columns—and run to 12,000 well-chosen, highly legal words.

Fills Five Volumes

At the latest count, the OPA's regulations fill five fat volumes and take 11,000,000 words.

It was recently pointed out that at the Office of Price Administration alone, the country's taxpayers have been supporting 2,700 lawyers—500 of them in Washington to devise the regulations, 2,200 of them throughout the country to see that they regulate.

When Thomas Jefferson was President there was one federal employe for every 5,308 persons. Today we have one federal employe for every 45 persons—men, women and children, and this does not include those in uniform in the army and navy.

The combined total cost to the nation, this year, of the legislative and judicial branches of the federal government is $38,000,000. The executive branch spent, even before the war, almost that much for publicity and promotion alone.

There is a current saying in Washington's government offices: "Never write if you can send a telegram; never telegraph if you can make a long-distance call."

For the six months ending last December 31, the communications bill of the executive branch of the government—chiefly for telephone, telegraph, cable—amounted to $15,573,000. The figure excludes army and navy bills. How much of this expensive communicating could have been conducted by letter or postcard, no one knows.

It was revealed at hearings held before the Joint Committee on the Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenses that from November 1940 through October 1941 the National Youth Administration, an organization paralleling in part or in whole the actions of at least six other government offices, spent $20,000 a month for long-distance telephone calls. How necessary much of that telephoning must have been can be judged from the subject matter of a few of the hundreds of NYA telegrams which I have seen. Here are some samples:

"Please advise if Labor Day is to be considered a national holiday."

"Requesting travel to come to Washington to discuss annual leave with you."

"No record of marriage of. . . . .to . . . . .March 4, 1942."

"The use of typewriter for Dr. . . . . .cannot be authorized."

". . . . hired as watchman today at $60 monthly effective today replacing . . . . resigned."

The Joint Committee on the Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenses, of which I am Chairman, has repeatedly recommended that federal employment be drastically reduced, that waste and inefficiency be eliminated and that the consequent savings in manpower and money be utilized in the war effort.